SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1881.

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Judge Hilton's Plan the Only Plan. Whoever makes two blades of grass to

grow where only one grew before is admitted to be a public benefactor. Judge Hillton's plan for cleaning the streets of New York, if carried into execu-

tion, would cause millions upon billions of grass blades to grow where none grow now. Now, what is the use of any task about GRACE, and GORRINGE, and others? Judge HILTON is a billionaire. If he takes a contract to clean the streets, the streets will be cleaned, whatever it may cost, beyond a

The courts may do what they please; the Mayor may do what he pleases; but the great fact which will attract and absorb public attention is that Judgo Hilton, who is as sure to keep his word as the sun is to rise, has pointed out a far cheaper and more pertain way than any other that has been mentioned to clean the streets of New York.

The Elevated Railroads.

The configuration of this city, lying as it does within one long parallelogram, is more lavorable than that of any other to the sucpessful establishment of cheap and rapid transportation. One or two arteries of travel throughout its length, and nowhere at a great distance from its lateral boundaries. serve easily as the natural channels for the distribution of its population.

The elevated railroads became an absolute necessity to the community from the day that the first one was opened. We got along well enough with the mails until the telegraph came into vogue; and street cars served our purpose until we had enjoyed the advantages of the roads in the air Now rapid transit is as essential to the city as the electric current is to commerce.

Every member of the community has his Interest in the elevated railroads. They are part and parcel of the physical constitution of the city; and anything touching nearly upon their condition, welfare, prospects, or management concerns every citizen.

The threat of impending bankruptcy or the part of the corporation which farms the two great properties that constitute our elevated system of roads has attracted universal attention, and has given rise to some questions of moment.

Can the roads be made to pay interest and dividends upon their present capitalization? Will their structures endure, or will it be necessary to renew them with such frequency that the sinking fund required therefor will consume all the profits?

Ought they to be taxed? The GILBERT elevated railroad from Rec tor street to Central Park furnished the first direct test of the conditions under which the business was to be conducted. Its receipts were large from the beginning, and its operating expenses consumed only forty per cent. thereof. The deductions that were drawn from this early experience were, that as a general principle all such roads could be operated for a like proportion of their gross revenue; that the track and structure needed little, if any, expenditure to maintain them, thereby having a great advantage over ordinary railroads, which consume annually very heavy sums for maintenance of way; and that the earnings per mile would increase in proportion as additional miles were added. These things being assumed to be established, the promoters of the roads at once built extensions that were limited only by the topographical restrictions of Manhattan Island.

It was not long, however, before the real nature of the enterprise began to discle itself. The track of the Metropolitan line, which was to cost little or nothing to maintain, was found to require constant labor and incessant care. The labor, too, that it needed was not ordinary labor, but that of skilled mechanics at the highest prices. The extension, which was expected to pay as well as the original five miles between Central Park and Rector street, was found to have been built through a thinly settled region not nearly so populous as that below Fifty-ninth street. The consequence was that the earnings of the original road were counterbalanced by the deficiencies of the new part, and the operating expenses went up from forty per cent. to a figure that it is difficult to determine at present, but which is certainly not under sixty-five per cent., and may be as high as seventy-five.

In the mean time the rival company upon the east side pushed its tracks up to Harlem with like but less harmful results. It rolled up its dividends and turned people's heads. So fruitful were the roads believed to be, and so generous had their return been for all the water that was poured into their capital, that some new and special device for the further expansion of their capitalization had to be sought. To this end the two corporations begat betwirt them the Manhattan Company, a corporate fiction, which undertook the joint operation of the roads, and guaranteed interest and dividends right and left with an open-handed generosity the like of which had never been seen before. But it is one thing to guarantee and another to perform. The effort to make the Manhattan Company a paying concern has so far been a failure, and the present condition of that company contains fair promise

that a failure it will remain. The causes of this are easily found in the construction and operation of the Second avenue railroad, an enterprise begun unadvisedly and from motives of ardent personal pique, and carried to its present completion by sheer force of circumstances and unexampled obstinacy. It was founded upon nonsense in its very inception; the method of its construction contemplated a class of business that it could never secure; and its expectation of traffic by reason of intimate relation with the Harlem Railroad has been approached in its absurdity only by the like enterprise to the west of it-the bridge across the Harlem River, and the connec tion thereby with the New York City and Northern Railroad. Than these exploits nothing could have well been more chimerical, nor anything more fraught with disas-

ter to the interests involved. The Second avenue railroad, as an investment, is about as valuable as the Thirty-Fourth street branch or the Forty-second street branch of the New York Elevated neither of which can be truthfully said to pay even operating expenses. That portion of the investing public which at an early day is likely to awake and find itself owner of the destinies of the Second avenue railroad, can wisely contemplate the expediency of pulling It up and selling it for old iron. There is no justification for it whatever; and not even the

pany in endeavoring to rob the Third avenue road of its traffic and divert it to the Second avenue can succeed in putting it in any better light. The best disposition that could be made of it would be to take it down and sell it to the philanthropists who are designing elevated railroads in Brooklyn. At present it affords the occasion of expenditure without expectation of return, and is an annual windfall to the journeyman painter and mechanic in iron.

From the point of view of the capitalist the construction of the elevated railroads has been overdone. They cannot be made o pay upon their present treble capitalization. On the other hand, the money really invested in them has been of immense profit o the public, and it is no concern of the public that individual speculation should incur disappointment. The bankruptcy of the Manhattan Company would undoubtedly be a serious disaster to a large number of personal interests; but few, if any, of these are identical with the original promotion. The pluck, sagacity, and enterprise that confronted the risk in the beginning, were long ago amply rewarded by the per ormances of the remarkable corporation known as the New York Loan and Improvement Company, a name that is not as a sweet odor in the community. There need e no sentimental solicitude over the welfare

of the Manhattan Company. Upon a rational capitalization, the ele vated roads of the original plan can be made to pay handsomely and sustain themselves. Run with reference to the areas of population, the profit that ensues is large; run with discretion and economy, in the more remote districts where the population is yet small but rapidly growing, the expense can be controlled. As at present managed. the profits acquired on the traffic below Sixtieth street are in part absorbed in dragging empty cars for the remainder of the distance-a loss now unavoidable because no facilities are established for storing the cars at intermediate points or getting water and fuel for the engines.

As to the direct question of the taxation of the roads, there is no sound argument that can be advanced in support of their claim to exemption. They will have to pay their arrears and their current taxes, and they will continue to do so if the Sheriff has to sell them out every year to compel it. That they are of great public utility is unquestionable, but the public pays its daily tariff in return. Their interest is private and personal, just as is that of any merchant; and a merchant might with equal reason claim exemption from his taxes on the ground that he sold an exceptionally fine article of tea. That they have largely increased the taxable property of the city we cheerfully admit. It is an excellent thing for themselves and also for the city that they have done so. We learn from the President of the Tax Commission that the increase in taxable property during the past year amounted to thirty-eight millions of dollars, of which nine millions was in the Nineteenth Ward alone. Of the whole sum, over two-thirds is above Forty-second street.

The entire project of elevated railroads is speculative experiment in which only time can furnish the most essential data upon which to determine the economy of the system. Engineers agree that the structures, with proper care and attention, are practically indestructible, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to demonstrate what will be the annual wear and tear. As far as motive power and rolling stock are concerned, sufficient has been learned from the existing experience to show that the traffic is exhausting and destructive to an extraordinary degree. For the rest, it is apparent enough that the jar and strain of frequent and violent stoppages, the vibration of the parts, the exposure to the ele ments, the laws governing the cohesion and durability of metals-that these and other considerations are all quite as potent and discouraging as they are made to appear by the President of the Manhattan Company in his appeal to the Mayor.

The fact that the structures can be mainained is a sufficient assurance that, when the two corporations shall have corrected their mistakes and recovered from the consequences of their unwise haste to do too much, they can be operated at a profit; and that the general enterprise is, from a commercial point of view, strictly legitimate, and, under proper conditions, a sound one. It is overdone now; it has overleaped itself, and a good deal of capital will, in conse quence, have to remain idle for a consider able time. The main point of interest for the public lies in the demonstration of the durability of the roads, their adaptability to safe transportation, and the assurance of their permanent operation. Nothing that we now know of can surpass them in their utility for the distinct purposes for which they were designed. They have put an end to the idea of a subterranean abomination like the London underground railway, and they have shown that a healthy, secure, comfortable, and expeditious method of transit is secured to us by their plan.

College Education in New York.

The proposition to abolish or suspend the academical department of the New York University is a very remarkable but by no means unreasonable one. Of course it encounters violent opposition, first, from the professors, who would be thrown out of employment if the undergraduate course was abandoned; and, secondly, from the alumni of the college, whose pride is hurt by the thought of such an open acknowledgment of fallure.

Besides the Roman Catholic institutions, we have in New York three full-blown colleges: Columbia College, the University of the City of New York, and the College of the City of New York. Practically they are all free colleges. That is, no deserving young man, who is able to pass the examination for admission into either of the two which are not avowedly free colleges would be shut out from its privileges. He would be taken without pay. And even those students who are charged a tultion fee pay a merely nominal one. If the institutions had no other income than that they get from this source they could not exist a year. The money they receive from students goes only a small way toward paying the expenses of any of our colleges; so small a way that they all are ready to remit the tuition fee whenever a reasonable excuse is offered for doing so. The College of the City of New York, however, is a wholly free college, supported by the taxpayers of

the city. Yet the academical departments-the departments of the humanities, as they are called-of all these city colleges have few students compared to the number at Harvard and Yale, and even lesser colleges in different parts of the country. We have lately seen that in the free public college the graduating class last year numbered only 49; and even in Columbia College, the most flourishing of the three, the whole number of undergraduates does not exceed that of a single class at Harvard or Yale In the New York University the academical department now contains only 107 students, assiduous enterprise of the Manhattan Com- | all told, while Freehman classes three times

as large enter Harvard every year; and at Yale there were, in 1880, in the college proper 130 Seniors, 132 Juniors, 172 Sophomores, and 178 Freshmen.

Yet there is a much larger demand for the College of the City of New York as a high school merely. If its course extended over two years only, its classes would be greater in size than those of any college in this country; but when it asks three years' more time of the students, it requires what it cannot get, except in a comparatively few cases. In its introductory, or high school, department are hundreds of youth, while in its regular college classes they are numbered by scores merely; and the students drop out rapidly as each year is added to their course, until only 49 are graduated. It is plain enough, therefore, that there is no call for such a free college which justifies taxing the people of the city to support it.

Columbia College has an academical department which grows stronger numerically year by year; but, with all its great wealth, it is only within a recent period that this venerable institution has begun to draw to it a large body of students desirous of a classical education. Young men who go to college are apt to prefer universities at a distance, where they can live in a little world by themselves. They have a prejudice against an institution which keeps them at home. Moreover, the total number of students from New York in all colleges whatsoever is not large. But in its school of the humanities Columbia College is gathering an increasing number of the sons of New York families. It is in its schools of medicine, of law, and of mining, however, that it is strongest. The practical and professional education it offers is far more in demand than its classical training. Each of these schools is the largest in the Union, and the result is that as a university Co lumbia now has under instruction more students than any other in the country. A great city is really the place for a great university; and it is an inestimable advantage for Harvard that it is practically within the

Puritan capital. But the University of the City of New York has always been poor. It never has had money enough to support its title, one of the most expensive which can be borne in such a place as New York. The necessity for constant and rigid economy has balked all its efforts to make itself a great college; and it has never been, in truth, so far as concerns its academical department, more than a respectable high school. Its medical school, however, has flourished-if we accept a large number of students as an evidence of prosperity-and therefore the purpose of Chancellor CROSBY, who is at the head of the institution, is to preserve that at the expense of the languishing academical department. The Rev. Dr. MARTIN, one of the professors in the latter, contends, however, that the medical school is the less creditable to the university. He says it is filled with the refuse of the other colleges for the training of physicians and surgeons. "Some time ago the foremost medical schools of the country," he told a reporter, "agreed to establish examinations which students must pass in order to enter the medical course. This was to make sure that the coming doctor would at least know how to write English. The University faculty objected to this, and allow any one to enter the classes who pays the fees. The temporary consequence is that our medical school has gained nearly two hundred students whom the other medical colleges would reject."

If that is so, the medical school as well as the academical department should be suspended. Too many improperly fitted physicians and surgeons are already turned out on the community. But Chancellor CROSDY is right in urging the abandonment of the futile efforts of this pecuniarily incapable institution to compete with the great colleges of the country as a school for classical training. What money it expends in that direction it really wastes. There is no sufficient demand for such a college in New York, already provided with educational privileges of the same sort which are neglected to a surprising extent.

Of course, it seems hard on the professors to turn them off after long and faithful service; but good instructors need never be in lack of employment. Such men can find better places than those they have at the iniversity where they are so ill paid. Losing his situation often gives a strong man the very opportunity he requires for the full display of his abilities.

Why Did So Many People Come? On last Sunday evening the Rev. PHIL

LIPS BROOKS, the famous Episcopal clergyman of Boston, preached in St. George's Thurch in Rutherfurd place. It is a church which has few equals in the city so far as concerns seating capacity. Yet on Sunday night every seat was occupied, both on the floor and in the deep galleries, and the crowd was so great that it even overflowed into the chancel, where benches were placed for the accommodation of many hearers through whose ranks the clergy filed as they entered to conduct the services. Peo ple stood in the aisles, and the steps in the galleries were filled with them. Many attempted in vain to get within the sound of the preacher's voice, and left the church disappointed.

Why did this great throng come together last Sunday evening? Because, in the first place, all the seats were free, and every one who entered St. George's was made aware of the fact by conspicuous printed notices; and because, in the next place, the man who was to preach is a minister to whom people like to listen. If the pews had been reserved for those who owned or hired them only, the fame of the preacher would doubtless have brought out a congregation of respectable size; but there would have been no such crowd as that which Dr. BROOKS addressed on Sunday evening. The majority of his hearers would have been confined to the regular attendants upon the church, many of whom, very likely, are more or less satiated with preaching. Dr. BROOKS would not have had an audience to stimulate an orator and rouse him to enthusiasm.

Half a million of the inhabitants of New York old enough to go to church are regularly absent from the temples of worship on Sunday. A large part of them never think of entering a church. Those who do go occasionally, perhaps find themselves bored by the sermons, which may come from cold hearts, and consequently awaken no warmth in their hearers. Both preacher and congregation are dead-and-alive. Both of them are merely performing a conventional duty, and they have no expectation that any other benefit will come from it, save that which the observance of the good custom of church-going brings to people. It is a custom which tends to regularity of life, so far as it goes, promotes respectable associations, and lifts men and women into a more elevated atmosphere than that by which many of them are ordinarily surrounded.

But to bring under their influence this half million of absentees, the Protestant churches must do something more than make religion respectable and beneficial in such minor ways. They must convince men that they need it, and show that they

are really in earnest about their salvation. They must have preachers who in truth feel the power of the Gospel, and who are able to proclaim it with the eloquence of enthusiasm. And they must freely invite people to listen. They must make their churches free to every comer, or treat all alike whenever

they put a price on a seat. When Mr. BoB INGERSOLL, the infidel, lectures on a Sunday evening, the largest hall is thronged with people who gladly pay the cost of a ticket of admission to hear him. Yet on the same evening the majority of the preachers of the city are addressing audiences which do not fill half the seats in their churches. Is it because infidelity is stronger than Christianity? No. 1t is because infidelity makes its appeal in ways more popular and more democratic than those of the formal expounders of Christianity. It is because infidelity is courageous and aggressive, while the average Chris-

tianity of these days is timid and lukewarm. Let the churches be conducted on true Christian principles, and let the Christianity they expound and practise be pure and simple, and their temples will not be able to contain the throngs who will flock to them. More of its population are absent from religious services every Sunday than would fill to overflowing every house of worship in New York. They are not the men and women to reject genuine Christianity. They are rather hungering for it.

The Penalty for Firing Forests.

Why not punish persons for setting the voods on fire as other incendiaries? asks the

Cincinnati Commercial. This question is appropriate at the present season, when forest fires are usually so numerous and extensive. Some ten or twelve years ago there were three or four days in May when the sun was partly obscured in this city by the smoke from fires in the woods on Long Island, so that it appeared as it does when looked at through smoked glass.

Why negligence in setting woods on fire is not punishable in Ohio is a question which the Legislature of that State can probably answer. In New York such negligence has been a criminal offence for half a century. Under the Revised Statutes of this State, every person negligently setting fire to his own woods, or negligently suffering a fire kindled upon his own wood or fallow land to extend beyond his own land, is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, is liable to a fine not exceeding a thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

This provision of law is retained in the new penal code now before the Legislature. In case of a forest fire in any township of this State, the Justices of the Peace, Supervisor, and Commissioners of Highways are authorized to order the inhabitants to repair to the place of the fire and aid in extinguishing it; and a refusal to do so without lawful excuse is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not

nore than sixty days, or both. There is also special legislation on this subject, applicable only to particular localities. In Suffolk County, which comprises the eastern part of Long Island, no person can lawfully set fire to any wood, brush, fallow, or other land, except sait meadow, in the daytime before 4 o'clock in the afternoon; nor at any time, without the help and implements necessary to control the fire. A violation of these provisions of law is a misdemeanor, for which a fine of one thousand dollars and imprisonment for one year constitute the maximum punishment.

A peculiar rule also applies to civil suits for damages occasioned by forest fires in Suffolk County. Wherever a person who has kindled a fire on his own land permits it to extend beyond, to the land of another, he is deemed to have done so negligently, and the law imposes upon him the burden of proving "beyond every doubt"-these are the words of the statute-"that there was no negligence on his part, and that the fire stended from his own land from tirely beyond his own control."

So much for fires which a man kindles upon his own premises in the first instance. Under the Revised Statutes it is arson in the fourth degree for any person wilfully to set fire to or burn the woods in any town or any grass or herbage, not belonging to himself. The proposed penal code prescribes a maximum punishment of four years' imprisonment for the same offence, but does not call it arson.

Under these circumstances, it seems to us that the State of New York has dealt fully and efficiently with this subject.

Why Should Not Gen. Garfield Go Through ? Why should not Gen. GARFIELD pursue to

the bitter end his prosecution of Gen. BRADY? It is said that BRADY possesses secrets

which would destroy GARFIELD. We do not believe it.

GARFIELD may or may not be a weak man; but, anyhow, Brady does not "own" Truth and justice will prevail. BRADY

will not only not gain anything; he will lose by the fight. He has nothing to succeed upon. Why, then, should not Gen. GARFIELD

earry the fight through to the end?

day are sermons on "The Message of Spring to the Human Soul," "A Swarm of Bees Worth Hiving," and "Gloomy Doldrums;" a lecture by Col. Bon Ingensoll, sundry replies to Col. Bon Ingersoll, singing by Sankey, singing by the Spiritualistic Sanker," singing by the Singing Pilgrim, a "popular song service and short sermon," immersions, a sacred conert or two, excursions to Bockaway Beach and High Bridge, and a fishing expedition to Sand; Hook.

The young men of Brooklyn who are in doubt as to which of the Democratic organizacertain where they can have their votes counted as cast, and where no man's vote counts more han one. If the new Central Democratic As sociation, or the Jeffersonians, as they have ome to be called, afford this right in their ward associations, while the other wing of the party is dominated by one man's will, there is no doubt as to which represents true Democracy Let every young Brooklyn Democrat join his ward association, and see to it that his vote counts as much as any other man's, and it will not be long before there will be but one Demo cratic party in Kings County, and that one without the incubus of an oligarchy.

Being moved thereto by a petition from graduates living in this city, the trustees of Dartmouth College have taken the unusual step of instructing a committee of their own num ber to find out whether all is going as it should at that seat of learning. One cause of dissatisfaction is said to be the appointment to the college, who was not the choice of the faculty and of whom the trustees had never heard.

A Stonmer Lost with Eighty Lives. MELBOURNE, April 30.—The British steamer Tararus of McDourne has been wrecked on the reels of Otago, How Scaland. Eighty persons were druwned. WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The continued advance of the French troops into the territory of the Bey would indicate, despite the protestations of the Ministry, that the Tunisian plum, which has so long been ripening, is about to be plucked. Already the towns of Kef and Beja have opened their gates to the column under Gen. Forgemol, and the appearance of the French tricolor before Tunis may be momentarily expected. Ostensibly, the presence of the French in the territory of the Bey is due to the acts of the Kroumirs, a lawless tribe of nomads. Practically, it means that the French are determined to wait no longer for the promised efforts of the Bey to punish the Kroumirs, but purpose to further depredations by this tribe impossible. There is but one way to do this—by establishing a French regency. The shadow of this flits continually before the eyes of the unhappy Bey and haunts him, waking and sleeping. He has lent a willing ear to the promptings of the resident Italian Minister, a notorious busybody. who has led him to believe that Italy would oppose by force of arms any incursion of the French for purposes of retribution. In vain does the Bey demand the fulfilment of this promise. Although the Cairoli Ministry was overthrown to make room for one hostile to the French advance, there seems to be no probability of armed interposition on the part of Italy, The spectacle presented by the Bey is pitiful.

Aged, decrepit, surrounded by the ugly old women of his harem, he whiningly protests against an incursion which his predecessors would have willingly laid down their lives to oppose. So far, the French have met with little or no opposition, but the campaign is not over. The plan adopted by Gen. Forgemol-moving three columns from separate bases of supplies toward a common centre—has been very popular of late. Afghanistan was forced to succumb to the British arms through such a movement, and a similar advance on the part of the Russians resulted in the fall of Khiva. But this manœuvre is, under certain circumstances, a hazardous one. Great celerity is required, a thorough knowledge of the country in which the operations are taking place, and a skilful unity of action. If the country of the Kroumirs had been a flat, unbroken plain, the present campaign would present but few, if any, difficulties. This, however, is not the case. It is mountainous and without roads. The wells too are sometimes poisonous, and the use of the water generates a disgusting disease that covers the body with ores. It is called the "Biskra boil."

The Kroumirs themselves are said, singularly enough, to be but indifferent horsemen. They are, however, skilled with the rifle, and better fitted to carry arms than to tend sheep, an occupation the monotony of which they have been in the habit of lessening by murderous incursions into the French territory of Algeria. They pitch their tents among the mountain fastnesses during the summer, and dwell in the winter upon the rocky cliffs that abound in their rugged country. They pay tribute to the Bey when it is convenient to do so, but rob his Gen. Forgemol, the old African campaigner now commanding the French forces, is familiar with the country in which he is operating, and is not likely to allow himself to be drawn into an ambuscade, as the English did in the

Transvaal. The action of the Italian consulate at Tunis in circulating the Arab journal published in Sardinia, a journal filled with Moslem invective against the French, indicates the feeling of the Italians about a French protectorate. The fact is that such an arrangement would be far from agreeable to the Italian palate. Italy has extensive sponge fisheries on the Tunisian coast, to say nothing of the large money interests of the Italians in the territory of the Bey. Tunis, too. is only about ninety miles from Marsala, and commands, to a certain extent, the passageway from one portion of the Mediterranean to the

It is said that Bismarck is watching this Tunisian campaign with close attention. The chances of the Irish Land bill becoming

law are still in dispute among English journalists. There would have been less doubt on the subject if Lord Beaconsfield had lived. With such an accomplished tactician at the head of his party, the Conservatives would have found little difficulty in defeating the bill in the House. It is known that Lord Beaconsfield had opened negotiations with the Home Rule members with a view to the ultimate defeat of a law which must be obnoxious to many landowners who sail under the Liberal colors. Mr. Gladstone could count on a majority of forty-five over the combined forces of the and Home Rulers if his own party were united. That they are not so, on this question at least, is apparent from the retirement of the Duke of Argyll. It is thought, however, that none of the leaders of the Conservatives will prove able or unscrupulous enough to carry out the alliance with the lione Rulers which Lord Beaconsfield had initiated. If this be the case, the probabilities are that the Land bill will pass the ordeal of the Commons. It will then come before the House of Lords and there is no doubt that that body of landowners will throw it out, for there is no dis guising the fact that, if the Irish farmer is to be benefited by legislation of this kind, the Englishman will also insist on having like measure meted out to him. There are very few and unimportant differences at present be ween the English and Irish Land laws and Mr. Gladstone himself admitted in his speech introducing the bill that the differences between the laws were all in favor of the Irish-"What is sauce for the goose is sauce man. for the gander," and as thousands of acres of land in England are being thrown out of cultivation because they cannot be worked by the tenants at a profit, it would follow that any further concession to the Irish would be quickly claimed by the English. In this lies the sole chance of the Land bill eventually becoming law; for, taking it for granted that the bill will pass the Commons and be thrown out by the Lords, Mr. Gladstone, if he adheres to his expressed determination to pass the bill, will appeal to the country by a general election, in order to strengthen his hands before creating sufficient number of Liberal peers to outvote the present Conservative majority. On the result of such an election the fate of

the Liberal party, as well as that of the Land bill, would depend. In the ordinary course of events the prosperity of Irish tenants would weigh little in the consideration of the English agricultural voters, who are mainly Conservatives. But with the prospect of such ultimate advantages to themselves should the Irish be given a proprietary interest in their landlords states, it is almost certain that the "chawbacons" would support the present Ministry. In losing Lord Beaconsfield the Conservatives have sustained an irreparable loss

It was thought that the revival of coaching in England would turn out to be a profitable speculation, and about five years ago many of these vehicles were started by gentlemen as a means of combining business and pleasure The financial results were not satisfactory, how ever, and year by year the number of passenge coaches has diminished, until of the nine which left London daily last summer only five are to be retained this season, and it is doubtfu whether more than two of these will prove profitable. These two are the Guildford and Windsor coaches. Notwithstanding the gush about the revival of a fine old English custom the longer routes-to Brighton and Portsmouth. for instance—have never paid their expenses In the present age of speed, a journey of five hours, which can be accomplished by another conveyance in one, at about one-third the ex pense, is not attractive except to the oldest o fogies, and it is doubtful whether any of them ould be induced to take the trip (wice. Coaching as a fashionable pastime is, however, on

All Paris was agog at the news that Mme schneider, the Grande Duchesse of Gerolstein. was about to dispose of her villa in the Bois de Soulogne and its contents and retire to privacy in the heart of Paris. The report was true, how ever, to a certain extent, for Schneider has sent to the Hotel Droubt a quantity of her goods and

chattels, but beyond her diamonds, some of her silver, and her tapestries, nothing of great

value was presented for the competition of the gaping public. It is surprising to hear that the Grande Duchesse has been a domestic woman in the sense of loving her home sufficiently to expend much time and money in gratifying her passion for decorating it with objects of art and Rumors as to the reasons which have Induced Hortense Schneider to part with her diamonds are rife. The facts are simply that, like many women of her class, the power of pleasing having departed with age, taken rather a gloomy view of her life and intends to retire to some religious establishment These notions seem to have been born of her fear of being robbed and murdered. Perhaps,

has been published, and is full of interest

Little or no improvement has taken place in the

condition of the agricultural population during

the last quarter of a century. The poorest and

worst fed people are found on the plains of

Lombardy in the vicinity of Milan. To them

even the disease-breeding polenta, or crushed

maize, is a luxury. In the provinces of Puglia

and the Basilicata, which border on the Gulf of

Taranto, the inhabitants fare a little better by

eason of the profusion of the fruits, but other

wise their condition is one of extreme misery.

Whole families occupy one room, and, working

from sunrise to sunset, they subsist on fruit

and on black bread, which is daily given to

them by their employer. They never undress.

and old and young, men, women, and children,

huddle together at night on one straw

mattress. During the harvest these poor

wretches are given about two quarts of

the extra fatigue. In northern and central

Italy the peasants subsist almost entirely on

maize, which produces a horrible skin disease

called pellagra. The landed proprietors how-

ever, decline to plant any other grain than

maize to feed the peasantry on. In other parts

Naples, the potato is being introduced. The

principal food in the Marches, the Abruzzi, and

Sardinia is a meal made from acorns, which is

ria, and Sicily macaroni is much used. In

Tuscany, Rome, and Piedmont chestnuts form

sumption of cheese is chiefly confined to Lom-

bardy. Fresh animal food is partaken of very

seldom by the poor, and salt meat hardly at all.

Salt fish, however, is largely used, especially

by devout Catholics. This article of food is im

ported from America by an English firm at

Naples, whose members have grown immense

ly wealthy by reason of the monopoly they

ossess of the trade. Many combinations have

been made to wrest it from them, but they have

ness in baccald, as it is called. It is curious to

note that in the south of Italy, where wine is

The festivities in honor of the marriage of

the Archduke Rudolph, the heir apparent of

the Austrian empire, and the Princess Stepha-

nie of Belgium, will begin on Thursday next

The following is the official programme: On

Thursday, May 5, the members of the Belgian

royal family will arrive at Salzburg, where they

will be met by the Archduke Rudolph, who wil

return with them to Vienna. On the following

day, at the palace of the Schönbrunn, there

will be the official reception of the King and

Queen of the Belgians by the Empress of

Austria and the members of the imperial family. Saturday, May 7, banquet at

the palace of Archduke Louis, and atterward

ball at the Imperial Palace. Sunday, May 8.

popular fête on the Prater. Monday, May 9, grand entry of the Princess Stéphanie into

tion. Tuesday, May 10, nuptial mass at the

Church of St. Augustine and departure of the

imperial bride and bridegroom to the Château

de Luxembourg, where their Imperial High

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, who, a

with the Nihilists, is not the brother of the late

Duke Constantine brother of Alexander II. He

young man achieved an enviable notoriety some

w years ago by stealing his mother's diamond

and bestowing them on his mistress, the notori-

ous Fanny Lear. The reason of his life sen-

tence is said to be that he has been discovered

plotting with the Nihilists to turn over the Rus-

sian throne to his father. He is 31 years of age.

His sister is the Queen of Greece. N. L. T.

The Star Route Ruscality.

From the Hour.

The exposure of the Post Office rescalities at

Vashington is, on many accounts, one of the most re-

markable revelations which have been made in this

country for years. The Tweed robberies, the Canal Ring frauds, the Credit Mobilier scanfal, were all notable enough in their way, but they lacked some of what we

may call the dramatic sensations by which this Star route

swindle is surrounded.

The Administration of President Hayes has been held

up before the world as a model of official purity and

vigilant reform. Statements, backed by nicely calcu-

lated percentages, have been pretentiously put forward from time to time to prove that the stealings in the public

offices were much less under Haves than under his dis-

inguished predecessor or than under prior Democrati

of the Republican General Committee, in defiance of the

and there an unfortunate clerk in a Government depart-

ment was discovered accepting a gratuity and was re morselessly dismissed. But for four years the Star route

speculators were taking millions out of the public Treas-

ury, and the model Administration was blind. For four

years the Post Office corruptions were a common theme of conversation in Washington, and the model Adminis-

management of the department was bepuffed by favored Washington correspondents and applauded by the moneyed institutions benefited by his policy. He was so

scrupulously honest and so watchful over the public

scruptionally honest and so watchful over the public finances that the Custom House Collectors were instructed to go to the bottom of every oid lady's reticule on torsign steamers in search of smuggied gloves or stockings. But for four years Mr. Hayers Secretary of the Treasury saw the Star route service, which was supposed to cost less than \$50,000,000 drawing more than \$2,000,000 annually out of the public purse, and discovered nothing in the fact calling for serutiny, either as the financial head of the nation or as a member of the Cabinet.

In the Same Boat.

From the Boston Post.

While Cakey Hall was Mayor of New York

Tweed plundered the city. While Mr. Hayes was acting as President of the United States the Star route rascals plundered the country. The Republican verifict was that Hall winked at the frauds. Why not the same verdict

against Rutherford B. Hayes, Erring Brother Key, the

Scuntor Dawes on the Charlestown Navy

From the Boston Advertises

The following was written to a workman in

From the Hebrene Leader.

As for the Jewish people, this matter does not trouble them in the least, and they are making no ties about it. All the last comes from obsiders, who are about it. All the last comes from obsiders, who are the last comes from obsiders, who are real the febrew population can easily spend likely money in the manner that is most pleasing to them, and they experience no difficulty in fluiding people who are really and glad to take it. Let no mistakes be made here. It is then the senseless chatter about the Jews and the hotted were stopped. The practical part of the matter amounts to just nothing at all, and the Jews themselves have no complaint whatever to make.

saintly Tyuer, and the meek and lowly Maynard?

nesses will remain until the 18th.

largely made, the poor drink little of it.

he staple food of the peasantry. The

baked into a kind of bread. In Naples, Ligu-

f the peninsula, notably in the province of

support

thin wine to enable them to

crowned heads of Europe.

now that she has parted with the more valuable oulding was \$15,250, which the Congregationalists sub part of her property, she may get rid of the scribed before closing the bargain. terrors which she shares with the other -The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church needed repair and embellishment. Dr. Armitage told his people of this need, and the consequence was an immediate re-sponse by solid men, who subscribed \$20,000. The church The Italian Government has been for some ime past engaged in compiling statistics in reference to the condition of the poorer classes will now be one of the most beautiful in the city. of the country. The report of Dr. Ruseri on he subject of the food supply of the kingdom

-The New Jerusalem Church, commonly known as the Swedenborgian, will hold its sixty for annual General Convention in Washington, D. C. ning on the 20th of this month. The church reports a gratifying increase both in numbers and in vigor. -The clergymen of this city who last Sun.

day preached upon the dirty streets afforded their con gregations great pleasure, as the subject is one on which almost all good people are agreed. These brethren did not undertake to prove that the streets are dirty, for thu -A good Christian who has little else to do counted up the Sunday School Conventions, Institute and Assemblies held in this country during 1980. The

numbered 5,220, an average of over 100 a week. But the ountry is large, and these gatherings were held in many widely separated places. -The Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., leaves he pastorate of one of the most wealthy and fashionable churches in Albany to accept the Presidency of Hamilton College. This is a Presbyterian institution which want a large endowment. Dr. Darling has many wealthy friends, from whom he hopes to secure the necessary

large contributions. -Mission work goes on prosperously among the Teleognos. The Rev. J. E. Clough writes from Remapatam that on a recent Sunday 1,000 of these people came to the camp. He baptized 273 that day, and or succeeding days more than 500 more. There are no people in the world who take more kindly to haptism by

mersion than these Telo-gnor -The religious privileges of the Pata. conians are so few and far between that the intelligence of the organization of a new church in that distant comtry is cheering. The church is established by Weisl Baptista, and the roll of membership numbers twenty-sig.
A paster has been sent for. He is a native Welshman and will come all the way from Wales. This church is the fourth established by the Baptists in South America

-Solemn gloom sits sadly on the countenances of the young brethren who were hoping to candi date for the vacant pulpit of the Third Presbyterias Church of Elizabeth, N. J. As remorselessly as some business houses display on their doors the sign, "N₂ beggars, peddlers, or book agents admitted here," the trustees of this church have issued the annuthat "no candidates will be heard." The young brethrer

-The bells in the new chime of St. Paul's rariety of quaint inscriptions, and each bell bears the name of the gentleman who gave the set. One bell is sacred to the memory of a former paster of the church. Each has on it such a motto as "We Praise Thee," "We Bless Thee," "We Glorify Thee," &c. The church has recently been decorated in an elaborate and costly may

ner. Its only lack is a rectory, which is soon to be h -A religious paper in London speaks of the great annovance which some ministers suffer while preaching, from the thoughtlessness of restless an fidgety persons, who pull their watches from their pock ets or turn around to look at the church clock. This pa per says that there ought to be a law that whoever takes but his watch or looks at the clock during sermon should be condemned to sit out the monotonous reading of one of the longest sermons of one of the dryvst sixteenth

-Mrs. Mottashed of Hamilton, Ont., had long been a sufferer from various diseases which had kept her in bed for eight mouths. She read a little book by a Buffalo lady, entitled "The Prayer of Faith" Having done this, she wrote to the author, and engaged with her to join in prayer at a certain time. At 9 o'clock on a recent evening Mrs. Mottashed felt suddenly invicorated She leaped from her bed, arranged the tillows, and walked across the room. It is gravely stated that this is not a romance, but that a number of prominent Hamilton people stand ready to attest the genuine character of Mrs. Mottashed's restoration to health and vigor.

-A minister who was candidating in hope of receiving a call found his hopes dashed into bitter dis-appointment by reason of two bad habits into which ha and fatten. He pulled off his boots and sat in his stocking ect before the fire at houses where he was entertained He also spent a large part of his time while not actually engaged in eating in picking his teeth, performing this the telegraph recently informed us, has been imprisoned for life on account of his complicity peration in an unwightly manner. The people to whom Czar, but his nephew, being the son of the Grand this brother preached thought that, although his theology was sound and his cratory reasonably attractive they rould do better by looking a little further in the hope of is therefore a cousin of the present Czar. This

securing a pastor who was free from these precliarities. -The Rev. Samuel Colcord does not leave te Chickering Hall survices to assu rroneously stated. He continues to preach in Chicker, ing Hail on Sunday afternoons, and has made a tempo rary arrangement to preach for the Publishes morning and evening. Although the building accupied by what is left of the Puritan Church is a sintely and expension structure, the church is not enjoying any great degree of prosperity. An insurance company owns the building, and the church corporation has no money Mr. Cal-cord's Chickering Hall services have been attended with

very great success. -The missionaries at Benguela, in Africa, have been grievously vexed by the fornings of the Africans for aguardiente, which is a compound very like bad brandy. A firm in Carumella has largely engaged in the manufacture of this permittons beverage. The steam-boat which carried Missionary Sanders and his fellow workers to Benguela also took the machiner for distilling the aguardiente. A black man can stand a tom bierful of the liquid, while most white menare made drank or stopid by half that quantity. The Catume in distillery has thus far turned out about 700 barrels of aguardients. and the missionaries think there is small chance of cop

verting the natives while any of it is to be had. -The Baptists of this city are to have a grand anniversary parade of their Sunday school chil-dren on Tuesday afternson, the 17th of this menth. The Ohio notions of civil service reform. Vice-Fresident Arthur was sent adrift from the Collectorship because he persisted in giving a portion of his time to politics. Here schools will meet in Union square at 2 a o'clock. After having assembled there they will march around for awhite and then separate into five bodies. Comper Institute, Irving Hall, Chickering Hall, Association Hall, and the Central Baptist Church have been engaged for the accommodation of these separate companies. Speechts are to be delivered by eminent Sunday school men and Sooth some extables are to be served out to the weary and perspiring children. Between thirty and firty Sunds schools will unite in the proceedings, which are expected to be of more than usual interest. John Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury, and his

-The next Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church is to be held in Provident, R. L. in October or November. The Charthon, in the nouncing its attractions, says that the people of Provi dence "will take care that all visitors to the Congress have ample opportunity to discuss, not only the year problems of the dogy, but also the rains which enjoy a world wide celebrity." It is a melas maly refle-tion on all such exclesiastical gatherings that many it has been been such as the contract of the problems. the brethren who attend them are hardquite as much by such creature constorts as Rhode Jaiant claus; as by the profundity of the essays, the schularic wisdom of the discussions, or the oratorical shifty a the speakers. In this respect all the sects and denominations stand on

-"Lost and Found" is the title of to-day's — Lost and Found 18 the training to the passage for study is Luke xv. 1-10. It shows Jesus this manifely his ministry, and negring its close. Full rate and all negrows to hear fills tearning and the mannara and criticisms of the Scribes and Pharisees are fleard, finding the control of the scribes and Pharisees are fleard, finding the control of the Scribes and Pharisees are fleard. fault with the great Teacher for being an infimate lerms fault with the great Teacher for being an infinite lerist of fellowship with people whom they say for the uppleasant name of "anners". The parables by means of which Jesus administers to this mixed read law issues of truth and wission are those of the but sheep and the loat money. These illustrate the love of onal for read those of His creation who seem to be the last seefs carring for Jesus compares sinners to lest sheep and lest come, and shows that as the owners of faither property The following was written to a workman in this wer to a letter of complaint.

Dean Sim: I am in receipt of yours of the 12th. While I am obliged to you for keeping me advised of the way you are knocked about by the busses in the yard, allow me to say that I do wish I could help your friends to find you a place outside of it. I think it is the vitest political sink that I ever knew anything about. I have not a particle of political influence there, and don't want any I wish it was all smoothed over and sowed to eats. If I can induce your rirends to take hold with me and get you some decent place outsided I will but I will not do anything more it or about the Charlestown Navy Yard, which, in its political quality, is like pitch—one cannot touch it without being defiled. Your trilly. coins, and shows that as the owners of said a property willingly take much trouble in looking his such thinks much more does the infinite Patent of hist successives for them "until he findeth." The points of the lest sheep is one of internal bundings, helpfestiess and me ery. The shepherd takes pity un the creature a mysthed condition. Leaving the safe dines where he knows 0.07 will continue to be safe, he bestows his whose clears as the missing slices. Finding it forlors and courseled be kindly takes it on his shoulder and gently car The woman who lises her piece of alver shows her all lety to recover it by the diligence with which shruld gages in the search. In hor case, as in that the sheet herd who finds the lost sheep, friends and might of over the return of a jost aimer is presented as something infinitely above the joy of human beings over the recifsence from that presented against Min as a street dition. Christ is represented as seeking for the lat. Take rational care of your cold at once by using Dr.

Jame's Expectorant, and you will save much worth and
render less likely the development of a dangerous throat
or inus direct.—don. "There is joy in the presence of the suggest of God out

BUNBEAMS. -Colorado has twenty-six Protestant Spiscopal churches, all of which are free from d

Brother Moses will not leave the North ptist Church, Ca : den, N. J., as it was feared be would. His people will not let him go. -Parson Newman said in a recent sermon hat the true Christian is a living, walking heaven; the rinner is a living, walking hell. -A revival which prevails in the Pirst Bartist Church of Newark has resulted in the bartism of sixty-seven converts within ninety days. -Seventy years ago the first Christian baptism of a limiton took place. There are now in India, Burmah, and Ceylon 500 000 native Christians. -The Free Will Baptist Church of Buffalg iss sold out to the Congregationalists. The price of the